GLADKIKH, A.N.; MASLENNIKOV, N.I.; FARAFONOV, P.P.

Automatic production lines for bolts and screws. Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 3 no.1:9-11 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Forging) (Assembly line methods)

GLADKIKH, A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; MASLENNIKOV, N.I.; FARAFONOV, P.P.

Automatic and continuous lines for the hardware manufacture.
Mashinostroitel' no.12:8-9 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Machine tools--Technological innovations)
(Automation)

FARAFONOV, V. K.

113/105 539.414

Ultimate Stress in the Torsional Deformation of an Isotropic Material

F.P. Rybalko, V.K. Farafonov

Dokl. Akad. Nauk 93(4), 651-654 1953 U.S.S.R.

Index Aeronauticus May 1954 Strength of Materials

Experiments are described intended to verify the theory of Yakutovich that failure of a material under load is always due to normal stresses, and that the conventional classification into 'rupture' failure and 'shear' failure does not represent the true microstructural development. In a perfectly isotropic substance such as perspex, the fracture surfaces in fact show initial cracks oriented at 45 degrees to the axis, i.e. due to normal stresses. The observed, apparent shearing failure, is due to the secondary appearance of macroscopic cracks; the fracture face consists of a number of radiating 'facets' in each of which rupture has taken place under normal stress. The theory is applicable, with suitable corrections, to crystalline and anisotropic materials. (Bibl. 4)

Ural State U. im. Gor'kiy (for Farafonov and Rybalko)

L 19305-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD/AFFTC JD S/0137/63/000/007/I019/I019
ACCESSION NR: AR3006904

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 71126

AUTHOR: Shteynberg, M. M.; Molchanova, I. P.; Farafonov, V. K.; Kodes, Yc. S.

TITLE: Investigation of the kinetics of austenite decomposition and the thermal stability of EI-415 steel

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Metallovedeniye i liteyn. proiz-vo Sverdlovsk, 1960, 50-62

TOPIC TAGS: austenite, steel, EI-415, thermal stability, carbide, ferrite, austenitization

TRANSLATION: The kinetics of the decomposition of supercooled austenite (A) of steel EI-415, with composition (in %): C 0.19, Si 0.21, P 0.008, Ni 0.24, Cr 2.47, W 0.42, Mo 0.51, V 0.7, was investigated by the methods of microstructural, magnetic, and dilatometric analyses (under isothermal conditions and with continuous cooling). The character of the structural components was studied, and the microhardness of the decomposition products was measures. The influence of the character of the structure on the thermal stability of the steel was also investigated. The presence of two stages of the decomposition of A, separated

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L 19305-63
ACCESSION NR: AR3006904

by a temperature interval of relative stability of A, was established. The relatively low C content and the character of the alloying of the steel are responsible for the unique mechanism of the decomposition of A according to the first degree type (temperature range 820-625C): the mechanism of decomposition of A into a ferrite-carbide mixture not eutectoidally, but by the formation of supersaturated ferrite, followed by the deposition of carbides from it, proved kinetically more favorable. Rates of cooling 1250 deg/hr are required to suppress the decomposition of A according to the first degree type. Decomposition of A according to a second degree type begins at 465C and reaches a maximum completeness at 300C (degree of conversion 89%). Increasing the temperature of austenitization from 960 to 1020C somewhat increases the stability of A in the first degree temperature region and exerts no noticeable influence on the kinetics of the conversion at the second degree temperatures. Steel with an initial structure of supersaturated ferrite possesses a minimum creep resistance; steel with a beinite initial structure possesses a maximum. The thermal stability of steel with a mixed structure can be extremely varied, depending on the quantitative ratio and mutual arrangement of the products of the first and second-degree decomposition of A. A. Nefedov.

DATE ACQ: 12Aug 63 SUB CODE: ML ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

36597

S/126/62/013/003/009/023
E091/E135

18.451

AUTHORS: Syreyshchikova, V.I., Levitin, V.V., and Farafonov, V.K.

TITLE: On the influence of grain size of austenitic steels on their refractoriness and nature of fracture in creep

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.13, no.3, 1962, 394-398

TEXT: The influence of grain size and the properties of grains of varying dimensions in forgings of steel ЭИ612К (EI612K), with respect to refractoriness and nature of cracks at 650 and 700 °C was studied. The chemical composition of this steel (in %) is as follows: 0.09 C; 0.34 Si; 1.19 Mn; 15.0 Cr; 36.5 Ni; 1.5 Ti; 3.2 W; 4.1 Co; 0.012 B; 0.013 P; 0.004 S. An ingot 2.1 tons in weight was forged into a rod of 300 mm diameter. The forging was cut into longitudinal templets of 20 mm thickness. Specimen billets were cut from peripheral portions of the latter, in order to exclude the influence of

Card 1/ 5

defects in the central zone. The templets were soaked at 1200 °C for 2 hours and quenched. They were then ground on two opposite sides and etched in order to expose the nature and size distribution of the grains. Etching was carried out at room temperature in a solution consisting of a mixture of 20 weight parts of hydrochloric, 10 parts of nitric acid, and one part of potassium dichromate. The average grain size on the surface of billets of 20 x 20 mm cross section was determined by measuring the diameter of 200 grains. Selected billets were tempered in three stages: at 850 °C for 10 hours; at 700 °C for 20 hours; and at 650 °C for 30 hours. For the purpose of testing for refractoriness, specimens of 10 mm diameter and 100 mm working length were cut from the billets. The tests were carried out at 700 °C at loads of 22 and 18 kg/mm^2, and at 650 °C at loads of 30 and 26 kg/mm^2. Four specimens with various grain characteristics were tested for each load. The surfaces of the specimens after failure and their fractures were studied both visually and with the aid of a binocular microscope. Sections for metallographic study were made in the axial plane of the specimens.

These were polished electrolytically and etched in a sulphuric-phosphoric-chromic electrolyte. It was found that creep occurs under the above conditions both by viscous flow along intercrystalline boundaries and by slip within the grains. During deformation, internal cracks develop along intercrystalline boundaries in the specimens in a direction perpendicular to the applied load. Large grains lying in the path of cracks so as to oppose their propagation perpendicular to the specimen axis, temporarily retard their spreading. No strengthening occurs, however, since failure develops further due to the formation of intercrystalline cracks in other places. The large grains, having stopped propagation of the cracks, are stress-relieved by slip, probably after they have rotated somewhat into a more favourable position. Vacancies accumulate along the slip planes, cracks form and cleavage occurs. Under the conditions investigated, failure occurs along the most closely packed planes of the type (111). The nature of failure (intra- or inter-crystalline) is determined essentially by the grain size in the specimen cross-section. As the grain size increases, the

development of intercrystalline cracks becomes more difficult and the destruction acquires an intracrystalline character. So long as the grain size is small as compared with the diameter of the specimen, the stability of the latter does not decrease. In specimens, the cross section of which contain large grains (3-5 mm) comparable with the diameter of the specimen, cleavage in the large grains drastically weakens the cross section, as a result of which the specimen fails quite rapidly. Regions containing small, as well as large, grains exhibit different plastic properties, owing to localised predomination of different mechanisms of deformation. These result in the appearance of deflecting loads at the boundaries between these regions, which decrease the stability. There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

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On the influence of grain size ... S/126/62/013/003/009/023
E091/E135

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallov
(Ural Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metals)
Institut tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya pri UZTM
(Institute of Heavy Machinery at UZTM)

SUBMITTED: Initially, June 5, 1961, and
after revision, July 10, 1961.

Card 5/5

SYREYSHCHIKOVA, V.I.; LEVITIN, V.V.; FARAFONOV, V.K.

Investigating processes of hardening, creep, and rupture of austenitic steel. Issl. po zharoproch. splav. 10:116-123 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

SHTEYNBERG, M.M.; FARAFONOV, V.K.; OVDINA, N.K.

Effect of tungsten, molybdenum, and vanadium on the recovery of chromium-nickel austenite. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 15 no.2: 229-233 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova.
(Chromium-nickel steel—Metallurgy)

L 53693-65 EWT(M)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/
EWA(c) Pad/Ps-4/Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/HW/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5008787 S/0126/65/019/003/0411/0417
539.292; 548.53

4/8
4/6
B

AUTHOR: Shteynberg, M. M.; Farafonov, V. K.; Tret'yakova, E. G.; Mirzoyev, D. A.

TITLE: Effect of alloying on the softening and heat resistance of chromium-nickel austenite

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 19, no. 3, 1965, 411-417

TOPIC TAGS: austenite, refractory, chromium alloy, nickel alloy

ABSTRACT: Various alloying elements are studied with regard to their effect on the heat resistance of austenite to determine an optimal composition for austenite steels. The material investigated was a chromium-nickel austenite for which the content of nickel and chromium (12.5-13% Ni; 14.5-15.5% Cr; 0.07-0.08% C) was selected so that quenched alloys with aluminum, molybdenum, tungsten, vanadium, titanium, niobium, and silicon in quantities from 1.5 to 3.5% would retain a purely austenitic structure. It is assumed that when a chromium-nickel austenite is alloyed with molybdenum, tungsten, niobium, and titanium, its heat resistance should increase. The heat resistance should also increase with the concentration of these

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L 53693-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008787

elements in approximate conformity with the rate of retardation in the softening process and increase in the threshold of recrystallization. Silicon and aluminum have no effect on either of these factors and hence would not increase the heat resistance of a chromium-nickel austenite. The particular effectiveness shown by small additions of niobium and titanium is tied in with the state of the carbide phase and also with the possibility of an interaction of these elements with packing imperfections. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnic Institute); NIITYaZhMASH UZTM

SUBMITTED: 30Sep63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 49452-65 EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWA(c)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWP(t) Ps-4/Pu-4 IJP(c) JW/JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5010988 UR/0148/65/000/004/0164/0168

37
35
B

AUTHOR: Farafonov, V. K.; Shteynberg, M. M.; Olesov, V. N.

TITLE: Effect of titanium, niobium, silicon and aluminum on the softening of chromium-nickel austenite

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 4, 1965, 164-168

TOPIC TAGS: austenitic steel, heat treatment, recrystallization

ABSTRACT: To facilitate the selection of optimal austenitic steel composition, a dozen samples containing relatively low amounts of the alloying elements--titanium, niobium, silicon and aluminum--were tested for softening, recrystallization threshhold and activation energy of recrystallization. Samples were water-quenched from four temperatures from 1000 to 1150°C, with different holding times at each temperature, and subjected to cold working and "thermal" deformation with reductions from 20% to over 80%. Hardness tests of quenched alloys revealed only slight differences with respect to the concentrations of alloying elements used. Titanium and niobium, the latter even at a concentration of only 0.16%, very effectively inhibit the softening of chromium-nickel austenitic steel, increase the recrystallization threshhold and activation energy of this process, and also inhibit grain growth at elevat-

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L 49452-65 4

ACCESSION NR: AP5010988

ed temperatures. With Titanium, an appreciable increase in the recrystallization threshhold and inhibition of the softening process begins only at concentrations of about 0.4%. Silicon and aluminum have no significant effect on these processes. The role of α-phase transformations is also taken into account. Further tests are needed to determine the effect of carbon in these alloys. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 1 table

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 25May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 CC

SOV/124-58-10-11815

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 10, p 150 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Faraten Ye. S.

TITLE: Contribution to the Problem of the Investigation of the Mounting Stresses of Rolling-stock Roller Bearings (K voprosu issledovaniya natyagov posadki vagonnykh rolikovykh podshipnikov)

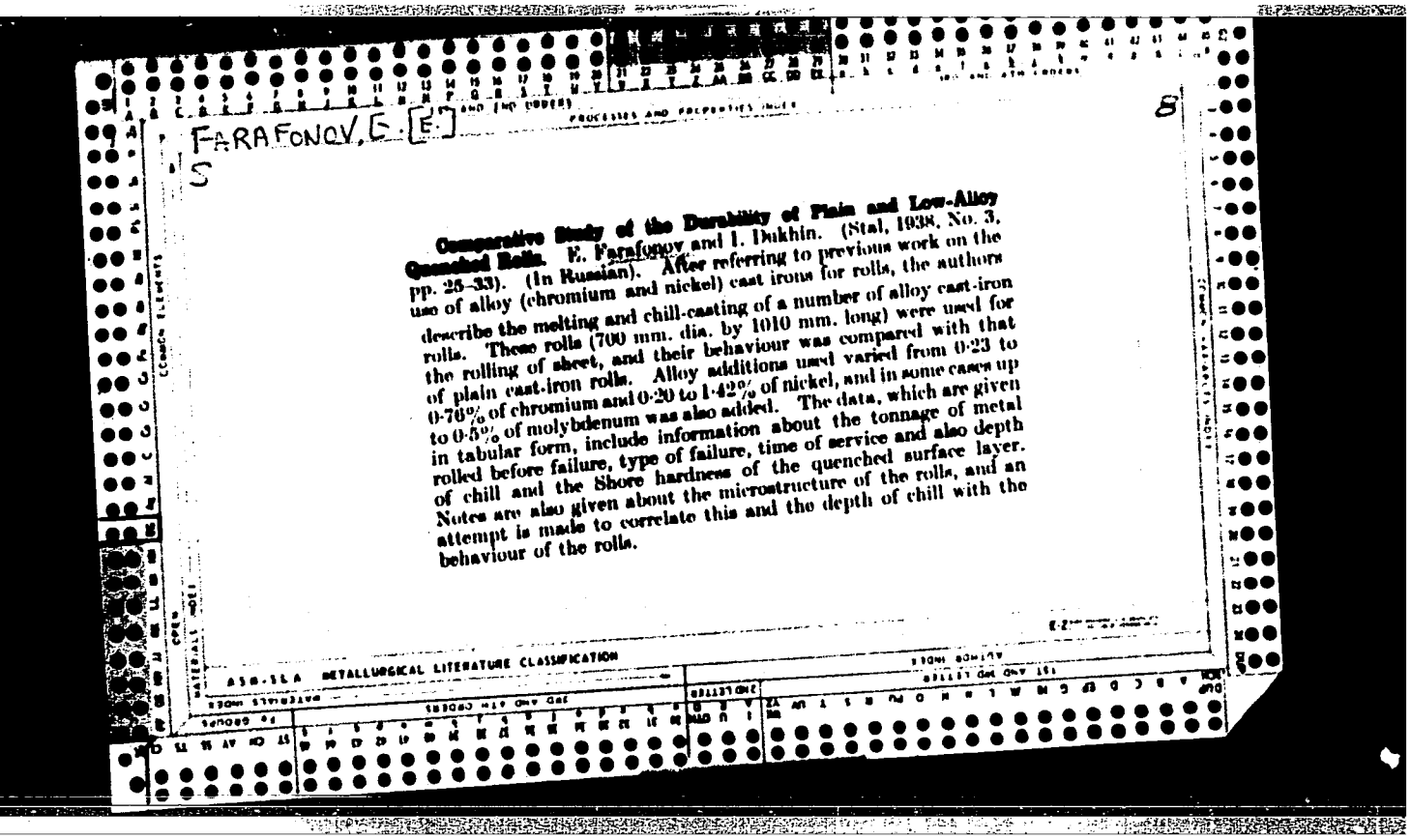
PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Tashkentsk. in-t inzh. zh.-d. transp., 1957, Nr 7, pp 143-162

ABSTRACT: Determination of the stresses at the bearing pin of rolling stock axles resulting from vertical and longitudinal loads. A relationship is established between the stresses in the pin and the force exerted in making the press fit; it is concluded that consideration must be given to the press-fitting stresses in the design calculation of an axle. The results of an experimental investigation are presented.

L. I. Kiselev

Card 1/1

FARAFONOV, Ye. S.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "The problem of investigating the liners for freight-car roller bearings". Moscow, 1958. (Min Transportation USSR, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Railroad Transport), 120 copies (KL, No 3, 1959, 111)



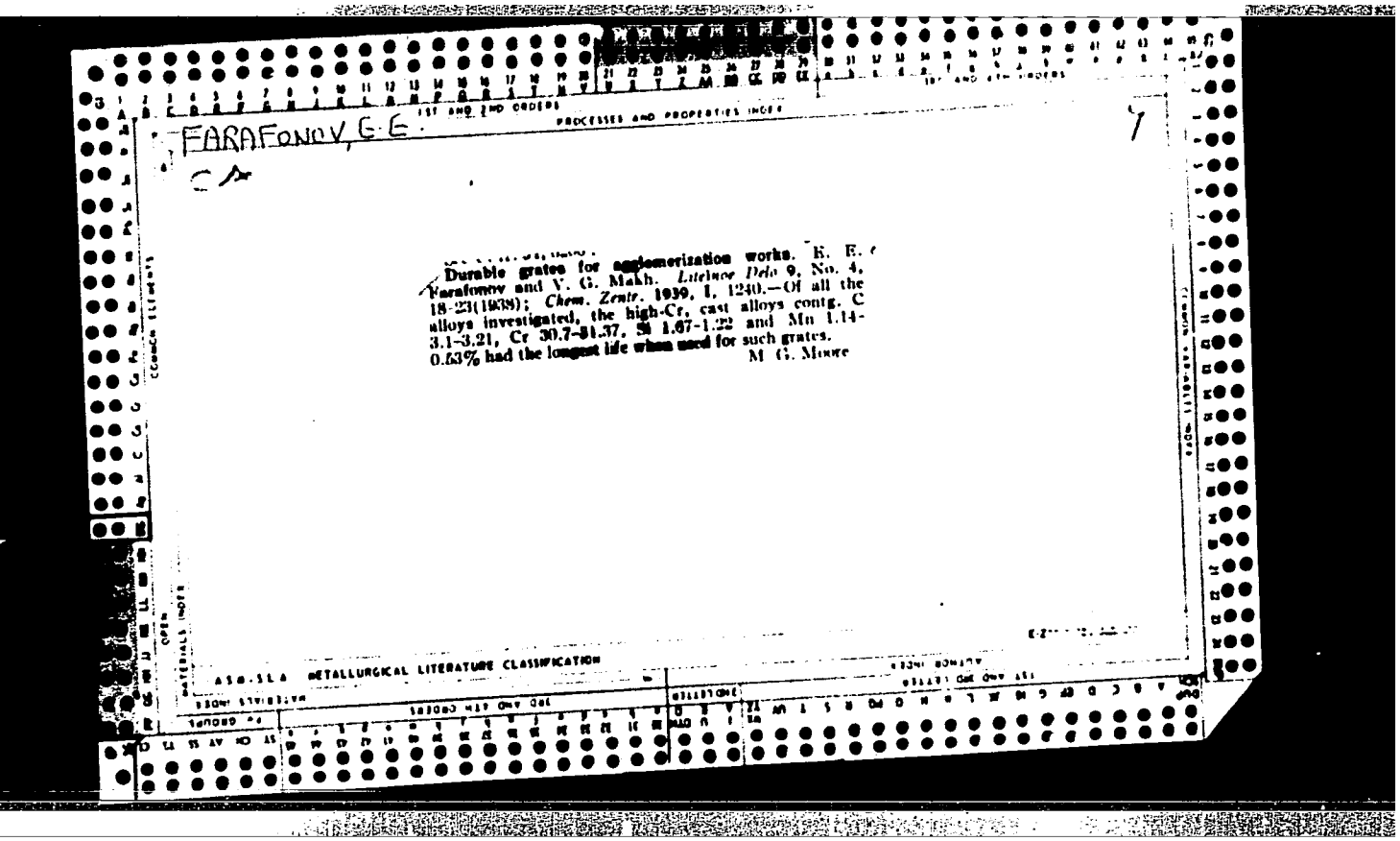
FARAFONOV, E. [E.]

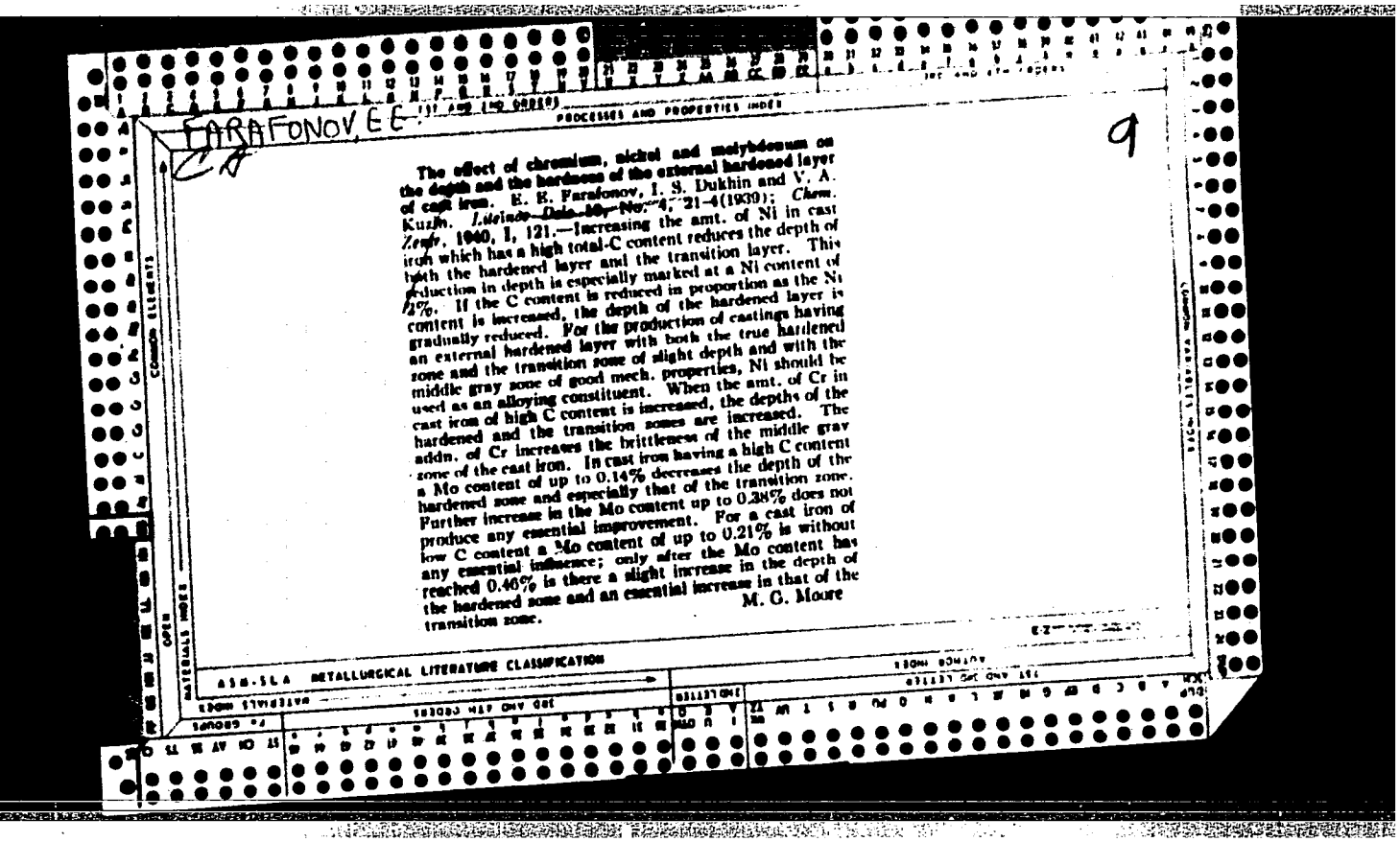
S

8

Comparative Study of the Durability of Plain and Low-Alloy Quenched Rolls. F. Farafonov and I. Dukhin. (Stal, 1938, No. 3, pp. 25–33). (In Russian). After referring to previous work on the use of alloy (chromium and nickel) cast irons for rolls, the authors describe the melting and chill-casting of a number of alloy cast-iron rolls. These rolls (700 mm. dia. by 1010 mm. long) were used for the rolling of sheet, and their behaviour was compared with that of plain cast-iron rolls. Alloy additions used varied from 0·23 to 0·76% of chromium and 0·20 to 1·42% of nickel, and in some cases up to 0·5% of molybdenum was also added. The data, which are given in tabular form, include information about the tonnage of metal rolled before failure, type of failure, time of service and also depth of chill and the Shore hardness of the quenched surface layer. Notes are also given about the microstructure of the rolls, and an attempt is made to correlate this and the depth of chill with the behaviour of the rolls.

A 38-11 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION





FARAFONOV, E E

9

The effect of chromium, nickel and molybdenum on the depth and the hardness of the external hardened layer of cast iron. E. E. Farafonov, I. S. Dukhin and V. A. Kuzin. *Liteinoe Delo* 10, No. 4, 21–4(1939); *Chem. Zentr.*, 1940, I, 121.—Increasing the amt. of Ni in cast iron which has a high total-C content reduces the depth of both the hardened layer and the transition layer. This reduction in depth is especially marked at a Ni content of 2%. If the C content is reduced in proportion as the Ni content is increased, the depth of the hardened layer is gradually reduced. For the production of castings having an external hardened layer with both the true hardened zone and the transition zone of slight depth and with the middle gray zone of good mech. properties, Ni should be used as an alloying constituent. When the amt. of Cr in cast iron of high C content is increased, the depths of the hardened and the transition zones are increased. The addn. of Cr increases the brittleness of the middle gray zone of the cast iron. In cast iron having a high C content a Mo content of up to 0.14% decreases the depth of the hardened zone and especially that of the transition zone. Further increase in the Mo content up to 0.38% does not produce any essential improvement. For a cast iron of low C content a Mo content of up to 0.21% is without any essential influence; only after the Mo content has reached 0.46% is there a slight increase in the depth of the hardened zone and an essential increase in that of the transition zone.

M. G. Moure

Farafonov, Ye. Ye.

USSR/Solid State Physics - Mechanical Properties of Crystals and Polycrystalline Compounds, E-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34885

Author: Farafonov, Ye. Ye., Bobro, Yu. G.

Institution: None

Title: Heat-Resisting and Growth-Stable High-Strength Cast Iron with Spheroidal Graphite

Original Periodical: Tr. Khar'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1954, 5, 67-74

Abstract: See Referat Zhur - Khim, 1956, 30864

Card 1/1

FINKFUNOV, E. E.

5
1-4E2c

11915* (Russian.) Effect of Superheat Temperature and Magnesium Introduction on Properties of Cast Iron With Nodular Graphite. **Vliianie temperatury peregreva i vvoda magnia na svoistva chuguna s sharovidnym grafitom.** E. E. Fanfonov and M. S. Kolmakova. *Liteinoe Proizvodstvo*, no. 3, Mar. 1957, p. 14-16.

Investigation of the relation between the amount of added Mg, the temperature of the ladle, and smelting variables.

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137-58-3-5934

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 3, p 211 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Farafonov, Ye. Ye., Gorushkina, L. P.

TITLE: Improving the Physico-mechanical Properties of Spheroidized Cast Iron by Means of Alloying with Nickel, Nickel-chromium, and Nickel-chromium-molibdenum (Povysheniye fiziko-mekhanicheskikh svoystv chuguna s sharovidnym grafitom putem legirovaniya nikelem, nikelem i khromom, nikelem, khromom i molibdenom)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Khar'kovsk. politekhn.in-ta, 1957, Vol 9, Nr 1, pp 17-28

ABSTRACT: An examination of the effect of single and complex additives, consisting of Ni, Mo, and Cr, on the improvement of the base metal and the physico-mechanical properties of spheroidized cast iron (SCI). Investigations were conducted on a SCI of the SPG-11-45 type with 0.5 percent-0.7 percent-0.9 percent-1.1 percent and 2.0 percent additions of Ni. It is established that optimum distribution of structural constituents and best ratio of strength and plastic characteristics of cast iron is achieved by concurrent addition of Ni, on the order of 1.0 percent, and of

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Improving the Physico-mechanical Properties (cont.)

0.06 percent of Mg; the improvement in mechanical properties is attributable to the strengthening of the ferrite caused by the formation of a solid solution and by the sorbitization of its structure; the machinability of the cast iron is not impaired, however. It is noted that wear-resistance indices increase also. The authors stress the favorable effect of the addition of 1.0 percent of Ni which reduces quasi-isotropy almost to zero. When added in amounts exceeding 1.0 percent, the Ni in conjunction with Si has merely a graphitizing effect and lowers the mechanical properties of cast iron. In case of combined alloying of cast iron with Ni and Cr the σ_b increases by 14 percent on the average, while the $\sigma_{b\ compr.}$, the a_k, and the deflection increase by 13 percent, 20 percent, and 17 percent, respectively; the δ attains a 4 percent value. In the case of concurrent alloying with Ni and Mo the σ_b increases by 14-17 percent on the average, while the a_k increases by 25-30 percent. In combined alloying with Cr and Ni, as well as with Cr, Ni, and Mo, high values of $E_{tens.}$ and $E_{compr.}$ were obtained (on the order of 1.6×10^6 to 1.83×10^6 and 1.6×10^6 to 1.9×10^6, respectively). A proper selection of alloying elements refines the precipitation of the spheroidal graphite somewhat, in connection with which certain improvements in mechanical properties, particularly of E, are observed. Owing to the combined alloying the field of application of SCI

Improving the Physico-mechanical Properties (cont.)

as a substitute for components made of steel, non-ferrous metals, and alloys, may be widened even more to reduce the weight of structures below current levels.

S. Sh.

Card 3/3

S/128/60/000/007/014/017/XX
A105/A033

AUTHORS: Farafonov, Ye.Ye., and Gorushkina, L.P.

TITLE: Alloying of Nodular Cast Iron

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 7, pp. 24-26

TEXT: Tests of the physical and mechanical properties of nodular cast iron alloyed with copper, chromium, nickel and molybdenum are described. Chemical composition and structure of inspected cast irons are shown in Table 1 and their mechanical properties in Table 2. The influence of copper on the wear resistance of nodular cast iron was tested on a МИ (MI) device by the friction method at a pressure of 100 and 150 kg/sq cm on 30ХГСА (30KhGSA) steel brace hardened to 57.5. The abrasion coefficient was determined by weighing the specimens and the gage brace at intervals between 1,000-75,000 revolutions. The Curve 1 in Fig.2 corresponds to СЧ 12-28 (SCh 12-28) cast iron; Curve 2 to ВЧ 45-1.5 (VCh 45-1.5) cast iron without copper and Curve 3 to ВЧ 45-1.5 (VCh 45-1.5) cast iron with copper. It was established that even small quantities of copper increase the wear resistance of nodular cast iron.

Card 1/5

Alloying of Nodular Cast Iron

The addition of copper to the cast iron led to a negligible decrease in shrinkage from 1.4 to 1.3%. After the usual annealing for 4 hours at 850°C, cooling down to 200°C and subsequent air cooling the nodular cast iron had a mainly ferritic structure with small quantities of undecomposed pearlite. The mechanical properties after annealing are shown in Table 3. The alloying elements and their quantities were determined according to recommendations in respect of gray cast iron with laminated graphite and also on account of previous tests on nodular iron. A characteristic of complex alloyed cast iron is the considerable crushing of pearlite. Complex alloying increases the tensile strength, especially if copper, nickel or molybdenum are used. The elasticity increases to $1.6\text{-}1.7 \cdot 10^6$ in case of copper and chromium and to $1.7\text{-}1.8 \cdot 10^6$ kg/sq cm in case of copper, nickel and molybdenum, as compared to $0.6\text{-}0.8 \cdot 10^6$ of grey iron and $1.1\text{-}1.2 \cdot 10^6$ of non-alloyed nodular cast iron. The shrinkage of nodular cast iron alloyed with copper and chromium was higher (1.5%) than that of non-alloyed nodular cast iron (1.4%). Alloying with nickel, molybdenum and copper reduced the shrinkage to 1.3-1.35%. Alloying with copper and chromium decreased the flowability of the metal, while alloying with copper, nickel and molybdenum did not affect it at all. There are 5 tables and 2 figures.

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S/128/60/000/007/014/017/XX
A105/A033

Alloying of Nodular Cast Iron

Table 1:

1) No. of heat; 2) Chemical composition; 3) Structure; 4) Prior to pickling; 5) After pickling; 6) Coarse graphite flakes; 7) Finely whirled graphite; 8) Spheroidal graphite; 9) Spheroidal graphite; 10) Medium-size spheroidal graphite; 11) Mixed spheroidal graphite; 12) Coarse-laminated pearlite, small ferrite section; 13) Laminated pearlite, small ferrite parts; 14) Laminated pearlite, ferrite fringes around graphite; 15) Fine-laminated pearlite, fine ferrite fringes around graphite; 16) Laminated pearlite, now and then ferrite fringes; 17) Fine-laminated pearlite, insignificant ferrite parts.

Таблица 1

1) № плавки	2) Химический состав в %								3) Структура	
	$C_{об}$	$C_{св}$	Si	Mn	P	S	Mg	Cu	4) до травления	5) после травления
1	3,41	1,11	2,25	0,6	0,12	0,05	—	—	6) Грубые пластинки графита	Грубопластинчатый перлит, небольшие участки феррита 12)
2	3,47	0,99	2,48	0,59	0,12	0,06	—	0,95	7) Мелкий завихренный графит	Пластинчатый перлит, небольшие участки феррита 13)
3	3,42	0,90	2,60	0,6	0,14	0,016	0,06	—	8) Шаровидный графит	Пластинчатый перлит, оторочки феррита вокруг графита 14)
4	3,33	1,18	2,74	0,51	0,15	0,012	0,06	0,6	9) Шаровидный графит	Тонкопластинчатый перлит, тонкие оторочки феррита вокруг графита 15)
5	3,40	0,90	2,48	0,42	0,13	0,014	0,07	0,91	10) Шаровидный графит, средний	Пластинчатый перлит, изредка феррит в виде оторочек 16)
6	3,44	1,19	2,86	0,52	0,15	0,012	0,04	1,06	11) Смешанный шаровидный графит	Тонкопластинчатый перлит, небольшие участки феррита 17)

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Alloying of Nodular Cast Iron

S/128/60/000/007/014/017/XX
A105/A033

Table 2

Таблица 2

1) № плавки	2) Механические свойства					
	$\sigma_{в}$ в кг/мм²	δ в мм	$\sigma_{б}$ в кг/мм²	$\sigma_{сж}$ в кг/мм²	$a_{н}$ в кгм/см²	НВ
1	28,4	4,8	12,7	80,8	—	149
2	39,8	2,5	17,2	58,0	—	255
3	92	3,5	45,3	166,0	0,15	302
4	97,0	2,4	87,2	174	0,53	285
5	104,6	2,9	51,4	193	0,43	278
6	87,5	2,4	51,0	172	0,38	321

3) • Данные испытания образцов 10×10 мм с надрезом.

1) No. of heat
2) Mechanical properties
3) Test data from notched 10 x 10 mm specimens

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Alloying of Nodular Cast Iron

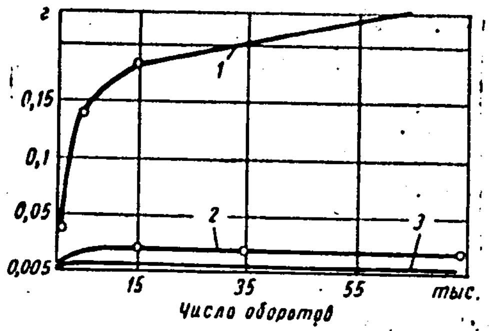
S/128/60/000/007/014/017/XX
A105/A033

Table 3

Таблица 3

Cu в %	Mg в %	$\sigma_{изг}$ в кг/мм²	f в мм	σ_b в кг/мм²	δ в %	$\sigma_{сж}$ в кг/мм²	ψ в %	a_k в кгм/см²	HB
— / —	0,04 / 0,06	92,0 / 91,5	3,5 / 13	45,3 / 40,5	0,6 / 5,5	109 / 254	— / 64	0,45 / 1,87	302 / 156
0,91 / 0,89	0,07 / 0,04	104,6 / 103,2	2,9 / 14	51,4 / 50,6	1,0 / 11	193 / 245	— / 60	0,43 / 2,0	277 / 156

Figure 2



No. of revolutions

Card 5/5

[illegible]

Dissertation: "An Investigation of the Milk Pasteurizer for Cattle-Breeding Farms." Cand Tech Sci, Joint Scientific Council of the All-Union Sci Res Institute for the Mechanization of Agriculture (VIM) and the All-Union Sci Res Institute for the Electrification of Agriculture (VIESKh), 22 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 11 Jun 54)

SO: Sum 313, 23 Dec 1954

KOROLEV, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; [redacted], kand.tekhn.nauk

Principles for the parameters of milking machines. Nauch. trudy VIESKH 4:88-112 '59. (MIRA 13:11)
(Milking machines)

CHAKABAYEV, S.Ye.; IMASHEV, N.U.; TOKAREV, V.P.; KONONOV, Yu.S.; KORSUN, P.Ye.; VOTSALEVSKIY, E.S.; IVANOV, V.A.; FARAFONOVA, N.V.; SHAKHOVOY, A.I.

Uzen' gas and oil field; outline of geology and oil and gas potentials. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. geol. 21 no.4:16-30 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki, Gur'yev.

FARAFONT'YEVA, A.A.

X-ray picture of pulmonary actinomycosis [with summary in English]. Vest.rent. i rad. 32 no.6:37-42 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz rentgenovskogo otdeleniya (zav. N.K.Simagina, nauchn.rukovod.- prof. K.E.Abarbanel') Klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.6 (glavnyy vrach N.S.Shevyakov).

(ACTINOMYCOSIS, diag.
lungs, x-ray diag. (Rus)
(LUNG DISEASES, diagnosis,
actinomycosis, x-ray (Rus)

E-2

COUNTRY : GDR

CATEGORY : Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances.

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 56860

AUTHOR : Korkisch, J. and Farag, A.

INST. : Not given

TITLE : On the Analytic Chemistry of Zirconium. II. The Concentration of Zirconium as the Negatively Charged Sulfate Complex on Strongly Basic*

ORIG. PUB. : Z analyt Chem, 166, No 2, 81-88; No 3, 170-180, 181-185 (1959)

ABSTRACT : II. A concentration method is described, based on the sorption of Zr as the negatively charged

*Amberlite IRA-400 Exchange Resins and Separation of Zirconium from Thorium, Titanium, Iron, Aluminum, and Many Other Elements. III. A New Method for the Concentration of Zirconium on Strongly Basic Anion Exchange Resins and Its Application to the Determination of Zirconium in Silicate Rocks. IV. On the Sorption of the Zirconium Ascorbinate on Strongly Basic Anion Exchange Resins.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : GDR E-2
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 56860

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : sulfate complex on the H-form (sulfuric acid) of Amberlite IRA-400 exchange resin with subsequent elution of the Zr with HCl solution. The column is packed with the above-indicated anion exchange resin (grain size 0.1-0.3 mm) and washed successively with a 4 N solution of H_2SO_4, water, and an H_2SO_4 solution of the same concentration as the solution to be analyzed (based on H_2SO_4). The unknown solution, containing 400 gammas of Zr in 100 ml, is passed through

CARD: 2/18

COUNTRY : GDR E-2
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 56860

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the column at the rate of 0.5 ml/min; the column is washed with a solution of H_2SO_4 of the same concentration as the unknown solution in H_2SO_4 and the Zr is extracted with 4 N HCl solution. 0.05-0.2 N H_2SO_4 solutions result in quantitative sorption of Zr; a further increase in the concentration of the H_2SO_4 leads to a sharp decrease in the sorption of Zr; the latter passes through the column practically unadsorbed in an 8 N H_2SO_4 solution. 10 mg of Zr are ad-

CARD: 3/18

COUNTRY : GDR E-2
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 56860

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : sorbed from a 0.1 N H_2SO_4 solution prior to breakthrough; the adsorbed Zr is quantitatively extracted on passing 100 ml 4 N HCl solution through the column. The addition of Na_2SO_4 or NaF does not affect the breakthrough capacity of the resin. The addition of large amounts of $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ (over 10 gms per 100 ml of unknown solution) results in a nonquantitative adsorption of Zr. The adsorption of Zr is even more markedly decreased by the presence of Cl^- and NO_3^-.

CARD: 4/18

84

E-2

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 56360

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Quantitative sorption of Zr is observed only at NaCl concentrations of $\leq$ 2.5 gms/liter and $NaNO_3$ concentrations of $\leq$1 gm/liter of unknown solution, 0.1 N in H_2SO_4. The above-described method can be applied to the separation of Zr from all elements, in addition to Sn, V, Mo, W, and U, which are also adsorbed on the above-indicated anion-exchange resin and completely or partially eluted with HCl. Of the last-enumerated elements only Mo and W interfere

CARD: 5/18

COUNTRY : GDR E-2
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 56860

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : with the complexometric titration of Zr with Solochrome Violet R. Even small amounts of PO_4^{3-}, produced by the precipitation of Zr phosphate, make impossible the ion exchange filtration of the unknown solution. The method has been applied successfully to the separation of Zr from Mg, Ca, Al, Cu(2+), Zn, Cd, Ti(4+), Th(4+), Cr(3+), Mn(2+), Fe(3+), Co, Ni, and the rare earth elements; the starting unknown solution in each case contained 0.1 gm-equiv per liter of H_2SO_4.

CARD: 6/18

85

E-2

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 56860

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : III. A finely ground sample of ore to be analyzed is mixed with a 6-10-fold excess of anhydrous Na_2CO_3 and heated in a covered Pt crucible, first at low temperatures, later at 1,000-1,200°; the melt is leached with water over a water bath and filtered, giving a transparent filtrate. The precipitate containing Zr, Fe, Ti, Be, Ni, Co, Zn, Mg, the rare earth elements, and the alkaline earth elements as well as most of the Th and Al, is washed on the filter with a 1%

CARD: 7/18

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 56860

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

PUB. :

ABSTRACT : solution of Na_2CO_3 and dissolved in HF which has been used in the rinsing of the Pt crucible. The solution obtained is treated with 100-450 mg Al as $AlCl_3$ (for the elimination of Zr occlusion by the precipitating fluorides of the rare earths and alkaline earths in the absence of Al, the CaF_2 is extracted from the liquid phase up to 98% Zr [sic]; coprecipitation is eliminated when the Al : Ca ratio exceeds 1), evaporated to dryness, an excess of HF is added, and the evapora-

CARD: 8/18

86

E-2

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 56860

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : tion is repeated. The dry residue is treated with 100 ml 0.1 N H_2SO_4 containing 0.5 gm NaF with heating, the solution is left to stand 10-12 hrs, the precipitate of rare earth and alkaline earth element fluorides is filtered, and washed with 0.1 N H_2SO_4. The filtrate containing Ti, Fe, Al, Zr, Be, Co, and Zn is passed through the anion exchange column at the rate of 0.5 ml/min; before the separation, the column is washed successively with 1.N HCl solution, water, 4 N

CARD: 9/18

COUNTRY : GDR E-2
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 56860

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : H_2SO_4, water, and 0.1 N H_2SO_4. Following passage of the unknown solution through the column, the latter is washed with 0.1 N H_2SO_4 (30 ml), after which the Ti is eluted from the column, using a mixture of 50 ml 0.1 N H_2SO_4 and 5 ml perhydrol. For best results the eluent solution should be passed through the column countercurrent to the unknown solution. When a colorless filtrate appears, the column is washed with 0.1 N H_2SO_4 (50-100 ml) and the Zr is eluted by passing

CARD: 10/18

87

E-2

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 56860

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 100 ml of 4 N HCl through the column. The Zr is determined complexometrically in the filtrate using Solochrome Violet R as indicator. The results obtained are in good agreement with those obtained from gravimetric analysis. Practically identical results are obtained from the determination of Zr in silicate drops using Amberlite IRA-400, Dowex-1, and Dowex-2 anion exchange resins. The method described can be applied to the separation of Zr from considerable

CARD: 11/18

E-2

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 56860

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : excesses of H_3PO_4. In the latter case 100 ml of unknown solution, 0.1 N in H_2SO_4, are passed through the column which is subsequently washed with 0.1 N H_2SO_4 (100 ml); the Zr is eluted from the rinsed column with 4 N HCl solution (100 ml). When the unknown solution contains Th, the precipitate of ThF_4 is first filtered after which the filtrate is passed through the column. The Zr is eluted with 4 N HCl solution following rinsing of the column with 0.1 N H_2SO_4.

CARD: 12/18

88

E-2

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 56860

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : In the presence of a 20-fold excess of Sn or Sb, the results from the determination of Zr are low and the method therefore cannot be applied to the analysis of Sn and Sb ores.

CARD: 13/18

E-2

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 56660

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : IV. The anion exchange column used in the separation of Zr as the ascorbinate complex is first rinsed with 1 N HCl solution, water, and 1 % ascorbic acid solution the pH of which has been adjusted to 4 by the addition of ammonia. The unknown solution is then passed through the column at the rate of 0.5 ml/ min (pH 4, 2% in ascorbic acid). Following rinsing of the column with a 1% solution of ascorbic acid of pH 4 (30ml) and water (30 ml), the Zr is eluted using 100 ml

CARD: 14/18

89

E-2

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 56860

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : M [?] HCl. Under the conditions indicated the operating exchange capacity of the columns packed with Amberlite IRA-400, Dowex-1, and Dowex-2 varies and constitutes 1.0, 1.5, and 2.0 mg Zr, respectively. SO_4^{2-}, Cl^-, and especially NO_3^- can interfere with the qualitative adsorption of Zr. Qualitative adsorption of Zr is observed at Na salt concentrations in the unknown solution of $\leq$3.0 gms/liter (Na_2SO_4), $\leq$2.5 gms/liter (NaCl), or $\leq$ 1.0 gms /liter

CARD: 15/18

COUNTRY : GDR E-2
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 56860

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : ($NaNO_3$). The quantitative elution of Zr requires the passage of 100 ml 1 N HCl through the column; 0.1 N HCl extracts 90% of the Zr and 0.1 N H_2SO_4 fails to extract Zr. The quantitative determination of Zr in hydrochloric acid eluates is preceded by evaporation of the solutions over a water bath, treatment of the dry residue with conc HNO_3, followed by repeated evaporation and treatment with HNO_3 with the addition of a small amount of water. The solution obtained is evapo-

CARD: 16/18

90

B-2

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY :

56860

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No.

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : rated to dryness in a Pt crucible, the residue is ignited, and the ZrO_2 is dissolved with evaporation in a few ml of HF. The residue is dissolved in 10 ml 1 N HCl and titrated by the complexometric method. The method described can be applied to the concentration of Zr in various waters, as well as to the separation and quantitative determination of Zr in minerals following their fusion with soda and separation of silicic acid. The mineral to be analyzed must not con-

CARD: 17/18

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 56860

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : tain phosphates nor elements interfering with the determination of Zr (see preceding communications). For Communication I see RZhKhim, No 13, 1959, 45539.

N. Polyanskiy

CARD: 18/18

91

HUNGARY

DENES, Geza, FARAGO, Anna; Medical University of Budapest, Institute of Medical Chemistry (Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Orvosi Vegytani Intezet).

"Properties of the Allosteric Enzymes of Arginine Biosynthesis in Chlamydomonas Reinhardti."

Budapest, A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Biologiai Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlemenyei, Vol VIII, No 2, 1965, pages 195-201.

Abstract: The characteristics of feed-back inhibition of enzymes in amino acid biosynthesis are described in general. These were demonstrated by specific experiments involving arginine biosynthesis in fresh-water algae, starting with acetylglutamic acid. The feed-back sensitive enzyme, acetylglutamic acid-gamma-phosphokinase, can be inhibited with arginine. Mg^{++} and ATP are needed for the reaction. To measure the enzyme activity, the reaction mixture was incubated in the presence of NH_2OH and the product was determined as a hydroxamic acid. The experiments were carried out with a 20-fold purified extract of the enzyme. The pH optimum of the catalytic action and inhibition of the enzyme, the similar but weaker action by arginine analogues are reported. By using urea in less than 1.5 M concentration, a reversible suspension of feed-back inhibition was achieved with intact enzyme activity. By the addition of more arginine, inhibition can be achieved
1/2

HUNGARY

Budapest, A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Biologiai Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlemenyei, Vol VIII, No 2, 1965, pages 195-201

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000412420010-7"

again. The arginine/urea ratio which produces a certain degree of inhibition was found constant. The seemingly competitive character of the urea function can be explained by several theories. These are discussed. The findings have indicated that the enzyme can exist in various native conformations representing different functional states among which interconversion is possible and necessary. Future experiments are planned to elucidate the precise details of change in conformation caused by the allosteric effect. All 9 references are Western.

TURKI, A.R.; YUSSEF, Yu.L.; SALEM, T.M.; FARAG, M.S.; KHANAFI, Z.

Physical properties of yellow mercuric and red mercurous oxides. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.5:1095-1097 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Yegipetskiy natsional'nyy issledovatel'skiy tsentr, Kair, Ob"yedinennaya Arabskaya Respublika. 2. Inostrannyy chlen AN SSSR (for Turki).
(Mercury oxide)

FARAGA, Tibor. dr. (Budapest, XI., Sztoczek u.2)

Nonzero domain of polynomials. Periodica polytechn electr 8 no.1:101-114 '64.

1. Lehrstuhl fur Mathematik, Technische Universitat, Budapest. Vorgelegt von Prof. Dr. I. Fenyo.

FARAGO A., VARRO V. OLAH F. and FAREDIN E.

1st Dept. of Med., Univ. med. Sch., Szeged, Hungary. *Contribution to the neurohormonal mechanism of gastric secretion ACTA MED. ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1954, 5/1-2 (143-148) Graphs 31

In order to establish the importance of vagal activity in gastric secretion the authors studied the insulin-induced gastric secretion. In normal subjects the peak of HCl secretion comes 20 min. later than that of pepsin secretion. Gastrectomized subjects injected with insulin either do not secrete any HCl or fail to show a dissociation in the response. The pepsin porduction is unaltered. The authors ascribe this difference in behaviour to the action of an agent liberated by vagal stimulation from the distal part of the stomach. The secretory effect of this substance could be demonstrated in dogs, transfused with blood from hypoglycaemic donor dogs. The recipients showed an increased secretion of HCl while the pepsin secretion did not alter.

Szilard - Pecs (VI, 2)

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA, Section II, Vol. 7, No. 11

FARAGO, B.

Test track of the Budapest Underground Railway. p. 66. KOZLEKEDESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE. (Kozlekedesi Kiado) Budapest. Vol. 6, no. 2, Feb. 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956

FARAGO, Bela

Some aspects of choosing radioactive isotopes applicable in the textile industry. Magy textil 14 no.12:529-536 D '62.

1. Magyar Gyapjufono es Szovogyar.

FARAGO, Bela, okleveles mernok

Ray absorption of threads and the theoretical foundations of isotopic hygrometry. Magy textil 15 no.12:545-548 D '63.

1. Magyar Gyapjufono es Szovogyar.

FARAGO E.

FARKDIN, Imre, dr; NOVASZEL, Ferenc, dr; FARAGO, Endre; VARRO, Vince, dr.

Studies on pepsin in gastric contents, in urine and in blood.
Magy belorv. arkh. 7 no.3:70-76 June 54.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikaja (igazgato: Hetenyi Geza dr.)

(PEPSINS,
in blood, gastric contents, & urine)
(BLOOD,
pepsin
(URINE,
pepsin)
(STOMACH,
pepsin in gastric contents)

FARAGO E.

NOVASZEL, Ferenc, dr; FARKEDIN, Imre; FARAGO, Endre; VARRO, Vince.

Gastric secretion and excretion of uropepsin in active and inactive phases od duodenal ulcer. Magy belorv. arch. 7 no.3:77-82 June 54.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belgyogyaszati Klinikajanak kozlemenye (igazgato :prof. dr Hetenyi Geza)

(PEPTIC ULCER, metabolism in,
uropepsin secretion)
(PEPSINS,
secretion in peptic ulcer)

FARAGO, Endre, dr.

Therapeutic use of a,a'-diethyl04,4'-stilbenediol dipropionate and drugs with similar effects in primary congelations. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 10 no.5:218-221 Sept 56.

(DIETHYLSTILBESTROL, related cpds.
dipropionate, ther. in primary frostbite (Hun))
(FROSTBITE, ther.
diethylstilbestrol dipropionate in primary frostbite (Hun))

FARAGO, Endre

Cetyl pyridinium bromide in resistant cases of fungus diseases of the skin. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 11 no.4:148-150 Aug 57.

(ANTISEPTICS, QUATERNARY AMMONIUM, ther. use
cetyl pyridinium bromide in resistant fungus dis. of skin (Hun))

(FUNGUS DISEASES, ther.
skin, cetyl pyridinium bromide in resistant cases (Hun))

(SKIN DISEASES, ther.
fungus dis., cetyl pyridinium bromide in resistant cases (Hun))

WEISZ, Pal; GLAZ, Edit; DEMECZKY, Mihalyne; FARAGO, Erika; LAX, Vera

Chromatographic determination of corticosterone in the peripheral blood of rats. Kiserletes Orvostud. 13 no.1:54-57 Mr '61.

1. Orszagos Reuma es Furdougyi Intezet Kutato Laboratoriuma es a Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. sz. Belklinikaja.
(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES blood)

VARGA, Ferenc; FARAGO, Elza

Ternary constitutional diagrams for foundry sands. Koh lap 93 no.5: Suppl. Ontode 11 no.5:106-111 My '60.

1. Vasipari Kutato Intezet.

VARGA, Ferenc; V. FARAGO, Elza

Mechanization of core production. Koh lap 93 no.6:Suppl: Ontode 11 no.6:126-132 Je '60.
1. Vasipari Kutato Intezet.

FARAGO

"Determination of the oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen contents of iron" by L.I. Levi. Reviewed by Farago. Koh lap 93 no.1: Suppl: Ontode 11 no.1:23-24 Ja '60.

FARAGO, E.

Periodical reviews by E. Farago. Koh lap 93 no.2:Suppl: Ontode 11 no.2:46-48 F '60.

FARAGO, Ferents [Farago, Ferenc], doktor (Budapesht)

Maintenance and repair of the rolling stock on Hungarian railroads. Zhel.dor.transp. 44 no.9:24-27 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Hungary—Railroads—Repair shops)

FARAGO, Ferenc, dr., okleveles mernok

Railroad transportation of Holland and the Utrecht railroad museum. Vasut 12 no.8:22-23 25 Ag '62.

FERENC + FARAGO

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. H-28
Food Industry.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 5, 1958, 16092.

Author : Farago Ferenc, Szilagyi Istvan
Inst :
Title : Problems of Candied Fruit Manufacture.

Orig Pub: Elelm. ipar, 1957, 11, No 1, 16-20.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

PATAKY, Jozsef, dr.; DOMJAN, Lajos, dr.; LUSZTIG, Gabor, dr.; FARAGO, Ferenc,

Serum protein changes in silicosis and in tuberculosis. Tuberkulozis 15 no.7:215-217 Jl '62.

1. Bacs-Kiskun Megyei Tanacs Korhaza II. Belosztalyanak, Tudoosztalyanak, Prosecturajanak es Laboratoriumanak kozlemenye.
(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY blood) (SILICOSIS blood)
(BLOOD PROTEINS)

DEC ?

BENEDICT, Janos, dr.; HOMOKY, Istvan, dr.; FARAGO, Ferenc, vegyeszmernok

Observations on a patient with dermatomyositis, treated with anti-malarial drugs and anabolic hormones. Orv. hetil. 103 no.38:1793-1798 23 S '62.

1. Bacs-Kiskun Megyei Tanacs Korhaz (Kecskemet), I. Belosztaly.
(DERMATOMYOSITIS) (NORTESTOSTERONE) (CHLOROQUINE)
(URINATION DISORDERS)

FARAGO F.

M-2

HUNGARY/Cultivated Plants - Grains.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 29735

Author : Farago, F., Laslo, D.
Inst :
Title : The Time, Method and Means of Caring for Corn Planted in Two Rows in Godollo.

Orig Pub : Magyar mezogazd., 1957, 12, No 9, 5-6 (veng.).

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

FARAGO, Ferenc; SZILAGYI, Istvan

Theoretical and technological questions on the manufacture of candied fruits. Elelm ipar 11 no.1:16-20 Mr '57.

FARAGO, Ferenc, dr., okleveles mernok

Passenger car wash and the modernization of railorad vehicle repair. Vasut 14 no. 1: 32 Ja '64.

FARAGO, Ferenc, dr., okleveles mernok

Is it economical to convert wooden-framed passenger cars into iron-framed ones? Vasut 13 no.6:27 Je '63.

VURDELJA, Nemanja, prof. dr.; NIKOLIC, Vojislav; FARAGO, Franjo; KAPAMADZIJA, Borislav.

A new antiepileptic drug. Med. pregl. 17 no.10:605-607 '64.

1. Klinika za neuropsihijatrijske bolesti Klinicke bolnice u Novom Sadu (Nacelnik: Prof. dr. Nemanja Vurdelja).

FARAGO, Gyula; KEREKGYARTO, Pal

Technical and economic questions relating to the prime cost in fiber spinning mills. Magy textil 15 no.10:467-473 O '63.

1. Lenfono es Szovoipari Vallalat (for Farago). 2. Textilipari Kutato Intezet (for Kerekgyarto).

FARAGO, Gyorgy, dr.; WERMER, Tamas, dr.; LANYI, Marton, dr.

A case of double ureter complicated by megaloureter. Magy. sebesz. 16 no.6:397-400 D '63.

1. Az Orvostovabbkepzo Intezet (igazgato: Prof. Magyar Imre dr.) Urologia osztalyanak (foorvos: Farago Gyorgy dr.) es Rontgen Tanszekenek (foorvos: Prof. Deak Pal dr.) kozlemenye.
(URETER) (ABNORMALITIES) (NEPHRECTOMY)
(UROGRAPHY) (PATHOLOGY)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

MAGYAR ENERGIAGAZDASAG—
POWER ECONOMY IN HUNGARY
Vol. 111. - 1950.
No. 7 - 12, July - Dec.

Gy. Faragó
Condensers in refrigerating plants 113 116

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

621.583

10. **Formation of ice in tube-type ice making equipment** — *Jégképződés csőjéggyártó berendezésekben* — by Gy. Farago. (Power Economy in Hungary — *Magyar Energiagazdaság* — Vol. IV, No. 6, pp. 199—203, June 1951, 5 figs.)

The purpose of tube-type ice making equipment is the rapid production of ice — without the use of brine and which can easily be chopped — by means of inexpensive, light weight refrigerating apparatus. The equipment consists of a vertically arranged system of tubes surrounded by a jacket, circulating pumps for the refrigerant (usually ammonia) and the delivery of the water intended for freezing, the piping, and the equipment for chopping the ice. The refrigerant, trickling along the outer surface of the tubes, evaporates and cools the tube walls which, in turn, freeze the water flowing down in thin streams inside the tubes. The advantage of the equipment is that it costs one third and requires one fifth of the space of the earlier equipment, and can be handled by one attendant. Sanitary requirements are also satisfied to a greater degree. The ice cylinders are loosened from the tubes by steam fed into the space between the jacket and the tubes. The cylinders dropping out of the tubes are cut to the required length by a rotary device and are finally discharged. Maximum ice production is obtained at a 5 min. freezing cycle and a constant evaporating temperature of 10 C°.

FARAGÓ, Gy.

✓ 3284. Faragó, Gy., Improving the economy of the cooling cycle ([redacted]) *Magyar Energiagazdaság* 5, 8, 212-214, Aug. 1952.

The economy of operation in refrigeration plants where cooling is applied at different temperatures can be increased by first cooling the coolant—to be charged into an evaporator at a lower temperature—in an evaporator at a higher temperature. Throttle losses are reduced in this way; vapors arising from the cooling of the coolant are sucked off by a compressor at a higher temperature, the specific power input and the size of which are smaller than the former. Bases of calculations as well as diagrams for economies in power requirements as a function of temperatures are furnished; these are generally valid for all types of coolants.

Courtesy of Hungarian Technical Abstracts Gy. Faragó

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"The calculation, maintenance, and economy of luminous tube lighting" p. 47, ELEKTROTECHNIKA, Vol. 46, no. 3, March 1953, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 1953, Uncl.

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"Modern Light Sources; Fluorescent Lamps", P. 116, (VILLAMOSSAG, Vol. 9, No. 4, April 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3, March 1955, Uncl.

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SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955
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Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1956

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MAGYAR ENERGIAGAZDASAG Budapest, Vol. 9, no. 4, Apr. 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
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Design contest for lighting soccer stadiums and the field of the People's Stadium. P. 29 Beginning of work in the Martonvasar Agrometeorologic Observatory. P. 32 Automatization of the Manufacturing of motorcycles. P. 3 of cover. MUSZAKI ELET (Muszaki es termeszettudomanyos Egyesuletek Szovetsege) Budapest Vol. 11 No. 2, Jan 1956

SOURCE: EEAL LC Vol. 5, no. 7, July 1956

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FARAGO, Gyorgy (Budapest)

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